FIRES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

A fire broke out in the lard oil factory of Henry Lewis, ce Sycamore street, in this city, this morning.

Lose \$10,000; no insurance. The rear part of the building was occupied by E. B. Townsend, pork packer, and was but slightly damaged.

Another fire broke out about the same time in the feed store of R. H. Coit, on Western Row, which extended to the liquor store of W. Grosvenor, which was entirely destroyed. Grosvenor's loss \$5,000; insurance \$1,000.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.
The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:
Central Street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 81; Reading Railroad, 172; Morris Canal, 35 & 40; Long Island Railroad, 84; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1857. Col. Benton has quite recovered from his recent ilmess, and seems rejuvenated by the severe ordeal through which he passed. Notwithstanding the alarming bulletins that were often issued by telegraph concerning his condition, the real extent of his danger was but imperfectly understood by the public It was an extreme case of constipation and instriction, that was finally relieved by a surgical operation, which he bore with that Roman fortitude which distinguishes his character. A well regulated life and sound constitution saved him from the fate which this scourge has brought upon so many younger men. The object of most worldly solicitude to him during the fearful struggle, when hope was nearly extinguished, was the non-completion of what he regards as the great work of his life, the abridgment of the Debates of Congress. Since he has risen again, he has renewed his labor Since he has risen again, he has renewed his labor of love with increased ardor, and now rejoices in the knowledge that he is a full volume in advance of his publishers. As a relaxation to this severe daily task, he proposed just before his illness an elaborate review of the political and extra-judical part of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, the proofs of which were corrected at the most imminent period of that crisis, and when he was tempted to subscribe the effort as his political Contents an immediate was the supposed peril. That volume will soon appear, and will probably contribute as much to his permanent fame as any production of his eventful and checkered career.

At the suggestion of Secretary Dobbia the last Congress, in authorizing the existing Courts of In-quiry to review the decisions of the Reform Board, quiry to review the decisions of the Reform Board, appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of defraying their anticipated expenses. Experience thus far justifies the belief that this appropriation will hardly pay for the stationery and servants, and induces the opinion that a quarter of a million at least will be required to foot the bills. When military justice is retailed anywhere except at the drumbead, it is about as costly a luxury as going among the bigwigs in Westminster Hall or being locked up in New-York Chancery.

Westminster Hail or being locked up in New-York Chancery.

While the newspapers hereabouts indulge in liberal comments upon the turbulent temper of Baltimore and the mob indications elsewhere, they are quite gingerly in regard to the notorious terrorism which exists here right under their noses. Organized bands of rowdies hold the public peace at their mercy, and life and property are no longer protected by the restraints of law or an efficient police power. In fact, there is no proper police at all. That provided by Congress is utterly inadequate to the wants of a city covering so extended an area. The people are taxed heavily to support the Municipal Government, notwithstanding the large improvements annually made by Congress, and it is difficult to understand how these taxes are applied in the absence of that sufficient protection with which every community ought to be provided. The taxes have been hereased nearly 33 per cent within the last year, as may be seen by the following illustration: Lot and improvements, \$5,786; taxed for year 1856, \$37 61; same taxed for year 1857, \$50 89. This rising ratio is emulous of New-York, and will be made to attract attention in Congress.

The announcement that the Federal appointments

ratio is emulous of New York, and will be attract attention in Congress.

The announcement that the Federal appointments for the District of Columbia have been determined in Cabinet was premature. There is little doubt, however, that the President is resolved upon an entire change, the programme of which will be sent to the Senate in January. The incumbents come within the rule of rotation, which is the favore died of the the rule of rotation, which is the favored idea of the White House, and if they did not, there is another rule even more inflexible in its discipline. They nearly all attended the Cincinnati Convention as Pierce delegates—Col. Benton christered them on the control of the cont that occasion as "political cunuchs"—in which capacity they committed an offense beyond the capacity they committed an offense beyond the reach of present absolution. One of them was enlightened as to the extent of this enormity in so many words, and with a minuteness which exhibited in a striking light the President's scrupulous regard fer details. Even a Virginia office-holder—one of a class which it is almost treason to touch—was sacrificed recently for this cause. The grave charge against Mr. Auditor Phillips was his partisanship for Pierce at Cincinnati, and though Senators Mason and Hunter, and a host of such gentry, pleaded for his retention and made a pause in the purpose of removal, he was finally compelled to walk the plank his retention and made a pause in the purpose of removal, he was finally compelled to walk the plank and explate the worst crime in the political calendar -the crime of having opposed the successful candidate.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

Washington, Nov. 9, 1857.

The Postmaster General has finally decided the Philadelphia Post-Office matter, by issuing instructions this morning to the Superintendent (Mr. Rice) to proceed immediately with the alterations of the Bank of Pernsylvania according to the original plan. In order to extend the opportunities of employment as promptly and extensively as practicable, directions have been given to reduce the usual time (sixty days) for advertising for contracts, and to distribute day labor in such a way as to extend the most relief to those who most need it.

ROTATION .- In the town of South Hadley, Mass., Mr. Smith keeps a hotel, and for the past eight years has been Postmarter of the town, as there is no one else in the place who would take the office. The Postmaster at Holyoke 1set Fall wanted a better berth and, in order to induce a man by the name of Couch to do the dirty work of the party, he promised him the Post Office at Holyoke. After the election, the Holyoke Postmaster went to Washington to get son thing better, but was told that he must be satisfied with what he had. He returned, and in order to satisfy Couch told bim they would get him the South Hadley office. The Holyoke folks got up a petition to remove Smith and appoint Couch, and Mr. Smith's friends started a counter petition, which was signed by every voter in the place, excepting six Democrate, and three of those would have done so if they had seen it. Yet in the face of this a man was sent from another town, and entirely ignorant of his duties. He takes the papers out of the office to read, and when they are called for they are found at Mrs. Coush's in the stove, keeping her bread from burning. Bu the South Hadley ladies are from Revolutionary sires The office income has increased from the increase of the Monnt Helyoke Female Seminary, and the pay is the percentage on letters going out, and as Mr. Smith could be trusted, and was acceptable to the people, the ladies, as well as gentlemen, send all their letters to other offices every day, so that, if the new man does not starve out it will be because the Democrats feed him, as they have done already.

The Fifth Agniversary Celebration of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. A M., will be held on Thursday evening, in Corinthian Room, Odd-Fellows' Hall.

AN ADDRESS ON THE MAYORALTY.

The American Convention which suggested the name of Senster Cooley for Mayor, put fort; the fellowing concise and pertinent Address, which was submitted by J. N. REYNGLDS, esq. It will be seen that it does not claim Mr. Cooley as an American, but proposes a union of all opposed to Mayor Wood on a common candidate and with a common object—un compromising hostility to public robbery and the robbers. On this ground, all good citizens can heartily unite, and we do not see why not as well on Senator Cooley as on any other. We are utterly indifferent as to the man, and care pothing for his politics, so that he be hopest and capable. A letter in The Evening Post suggests the name of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, late Alderman of the XIIth. We believe be, too, would be generally acceptable. But listen to this plain spoken Address:

JO THE AMERICAN VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW

YOUR Delegates, charged with the duty of presenting a candidate for the office of Mayor, would call your attention to the condition of the city.

By universal consent, this emporium is worse governed, more scandalously over-taxed, more exposed to outrage and crime, worse robbed by its office-helders, and more completely under the domination of its ruffians, than any other community in the civilized world.

ruffians, than any other community in the civilized world.

These are emphatically hard times. Trade is almost extinct—debts cannot be collected—property is immensely and suddenly depreciated—rents can hardly be pad—thousands who were lately rish are now benkrupt, and labor in vain seeks employment. Such are the circumstances under which the salaries of city functionaries are from day to day increased. Jobs are brazenly contracted and "put through," and the eight millions of taxes which our city must shoulder this year, is likely to be nine millions next year and ten millions the year after. From our stagmant business and depreciated property how are such vast sums to be extracted from the people and paid? What hope of improvement can be based on the continuance of Fernando Wood in power?

He has been now three years in office, with a subservient Council. What abuse has he corrected? What wrong righted? What corruption job defeated? What wrong righted? What corruption job defeated? What needless expenditure cut off? These questions suggest their own answers. In the minds of all intelligent, good and honest men of all parties, public robbery and Fernando Wood's rule are but different names for the same thing.

Twice has this audacious demagogue and leader of

bery and Fernando Wood's rule are but different names for the same thing.

Twice has this audacious demagogue and leader of the bogus branch of the Democracy been chosen Mayor, but never, to the honor of New York, by a majority of the votes cast. He has crept in through the broken ranks of his adversaries. On both cocasions, we have polled the largest vote against him, but not enough to defeat him. The fault will not be ours if this happens again. We know the man; he was once a member and officer of tolerable standing in our party!

a member and officer of tolerable standing in our party!

The times, the condition of our city, demand sacrifices and the united efforts of all good citizens; let us show ourselves ready to meet them. Let us, who have twice led the divided hosts opposed to Wood knavery and misrule, now present a candidate worthy of confidence, on whom the whole opposition may hon crably unite. No national issue is sow involved in this election.

It is a mutual struggle only, between public plunderers and their dupes on one side, and the outrageously plundered and all honest men on the other. Let us show ourselves superior to all selfish considerations, and we may fairly entreat others to fo low our example. Where is the fit and faithful citizen, no matter of what party?

Where is the fit and faithful citizen, no matter of waar party?

Such a man we suggest to you in the Hon. James E. Cooley, late a Democratic Senator in the State Senate. He is an independent and straightforward mar—an inflexible foe of public robbery, and devected to the great work of City reform. Unite with us, Americans, in rallying around him, and you may fairly appeal to all other anti-swindling electors to do likewise. You may then, with good grace, call on your fellow-citizens of all parties, to put forth the requisite exertions, in the confident hope that these exertions will be crowned by a signal and beneficent triumph.

FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker left here some days ago, nominally for Lawrence, but, as is affirmed, en route for Washington, a la Geary. You will recollect that when that gentleman left the Territory he represented to his friends that he was also going to Lawrence, but when he reached that town he put out for Leavenworth and thence to St. Louis, and finally for the capital.

Gov. Walker, it is said by Pro-Slavery

Gov. Walker, it is said by Pro-Slavery men, who

Gov. Walker, it is said by Pro-Slavery men, who are in the secret of the Government, has, by his honest conduct in throwing out the Johnson County votes, brought down the vengeance of the President and his Cabinet upon his head. He is said to have receally received orders to repair to Washington, there to receive punishment for the only meritorious act he has performed while acting as Gevernor of Kausas.

I have reliable authority for stating that Walker's decision upon the fraudulent vote of Oxford precinct has been demounced by the President and his Cabinet, as in direct contradiction to his instructions, and the express understanding with the South. Walker has thus become a doomed man—a price is upon his head, and I doubt whether he is personally safe in Kausas. You may expect him in St. Louis in a day or two.

There is a wheel within a wheel, and Geo. Sanders, of diplomatic notoriety, is now in the Territory. What

of diplomatic notoriety, is now in the Territory. What does it mean? Is he to succeed Walker?

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I was not a little surprised to find in the mornng papers of Monday last that a complaint had been

entered
"Against Capt. Hart of the Seventeenth Ward Polics, charged, upon the affidavit of W. C. Marshall of No. 59 Third street with having entered the room of the Republican Association of that Ward with a posse of police, at the late primary election, insisting upon voting, and succeeding in voding, in spite of the protestations of the Club."

Having been a member of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association and one of the Executive Committee from its organization in 1856, I may be supposed to have some knowledge of those who com pese its "bone and sinew." I was present on the evening referred to above, and carnot coincide with Mr. Marshall's affidavit, that "Capt. Hart, with a posse of "police, insisted on voting in spite of the protestations" of the Club." The Club have no desire to prevent any member of the Association from exercising his right, be his occupation what it may. I protest, therefore, against Mr. Marshall making the Club responsible for the action of one individual, and that individual so great a stranger as to raise the inquiry among us—Who that individual was? I did hear this person say to a member of the action of the control of the cont individual was? I did hear this person say to a member of the Association, who happens to be a policeman, "Deposit your vote, if you dare." The gentleman who had been dared to vote, did vote, I believe, in spite of this individual protest; and yet Mr. Marshall has made affidavit that Capt. Hart and a posse of police voted in spite of the protestation of the Club. I do not know in what sense Mr. Marshall uses the term "posse." If he means to convey the idea that there was a crowd of police present, then I have yet to learn that two constitute a posse. Nor do I feel willing to allow Mr. Marshall, or any other genleman, to imagine that he is at liberty to make affidavits in helalf of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club, unless officially delegated to do so.

Resp. 1601y.

No. 155 Allen street, New-York, Nov. 10, 1857.

A BOY MISSING .- ROBERT M. FULLER, a boy 13 ears of age, left his home on Monday morning, Nov. and has not been heard from by his parents since. He is about 5 feet high, light built, light eyes and hair, and is intelligent. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received by his father, James M. Fuller, No. 52 Nassau street, Brooklyn, L I . or No. 244 Fulton street, New-York.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE.-The American Judicial Convention of the Eighth District (Sixteenth and Twen tieth Wards) met last evening, and unanimously nomi sated Mr. John Quackenbosh (a clerk at the Jefferson Market Police Court) for Police Justice, in place of Wm. S. Davison, who declined a renomination.

UNRULT LAWYERS SENT TO JAIL BY AN INDIGNANT COURT.—Judge Clargest of the first Judicial District in Iowa made a rule that lawyers who had cases it Court should not leave without notice. This did not place them. And to put his Honor out of countainance they would get up, one after another, and say, with lorg faces and juvenile account. Please thir, may I go for g reces and javenue accent. Pressethir, may I go out?" His Henor bore to as so posses he could, when he had them all put in jail. The Burlington Howkeye axys that "no public collice, not excepting the recitentiary, ever contained so much latent respairty as "the Maddion jail, when filled with the lawyers of the "district". MASS MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE POLICE QUARDING THE MAYOR

MARINES GUARDING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. The Military Guarding the City.

The Committee appointed at previous meetings of 'The Unemployed,' consisting of Charles Smith, Ma-guire, Noil, Bowles, Biller, Hubber and Gellman, called a meeting of that body yesterday morning in Tompkins equare. At 11 a m, nearly a thousand had assembled. At that hour a French lady, rather hand some for an elderly lady, entered the Park, and was taken charge of by Mr. Smith. In his charge she promenaded the Park, vastly exciting the curiosity of the bystanders. At last a chair was procured, Smith mounted it and called the meeting to order, stated that the Committee had waited on the Mayor and Common Council, and had procured \$250,000 to give for that, and said that the Mayor stayed in the Board of Conneilmen until the appropriation was passed,

when he signed it immediately, refusing to go home ustil he had seen the workingmen provided for. McGuinz then mounted the chair and said that the Committee had received a letter from a lady, which he

Committee had received a letter from a lady, which he would read, and he read as follows:

"Is the Committee of The Laboring Men' out of Employment.
"GENTLEMEN: I have come here expressly to attend your meeting. I have also a proposal to make on behalf of the people out of employment, both men and women.

"I wish to state to you that I can do something for them, and I would dealer to assectize my services with the Committee in attendance. I would ask to address the meeting to that effect. Read my letter to the mass and say that I am present, waiting for your deputation to receive me among you.

"Thouse I am a lady, I never fear. Like Miss Nightingule going to the Orimes, I come to offer you my services, and beg to be almounced to the meeting.

"Most respectfully.
"Most respectfully.
"Most respectfully, Patrick Devine, Peter Device, Ac.
New York, Nov 9, 1857.
McGUIRE continued: "Victory has crowned us;

McGuinz continued: "Victory has crowned us; the ladies is going to present themselves through ' this lady present '

Mme. RANK, who was the lady that had been prom enading the Park, then mounted the chair, and after excusing herself from boldness by the example of Miss Nightingale in the Crimes, proposed to give concerts in aid of the poor this Winter. If they would accept her services, let them say so. They said so. Then, she said, she was at their command, heart and soul. She would do her best to relieve them. Her plans were very great, and if she could sell the shares in her enterprise she would have money for them. Taey must get the favor of the editors. So she proposed three cheers for the editors [Three cheers]. The Gov ernment would come to their assistance, if they would have confidence in her and believe what she anid. Let them remember the Scripture—"ask and it shall "be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock and it be opened unto you" [fhree cheers]. They must ask the Government to come to their assistance They must make application to the Governors of the States and petition the Government at Washington. The concluding portion of Mme. Rank's speech throws

The concluding portion of Mme. Rank's speech throws some light on the cause of her appearance:

I have urderstood that Mayor Wood has made an application to the Common Council, and they have granted his request [Cheers]. It has taken time. Everything requires time and consideration. Mayor Wood is a good man. I wiss everybody was like him [Mme. Rank offered three cheers for Blayor Wood]. Now, my friends, I would not go to collect money or wibscriptions, unless I was authorized, and it was approved of by Mayor Wood. It is for respect to myself, for the delisecy of my feelings, that I would sak his indorsement I margoto half a dozen rich men and ask them to subscribe, and they might say, you are an imposter, and send a police officer to take me to the Tombs, and put me is the same rom that M s. Gunningham had No, no, I cannot in a hury keep company with bones and bed-bugs. I would rather have wings and fly about. I have seen, most every day people arrested, who were trying to get money on false pretenses. I do not wish to get myself in difficulty. I would rather give than ask. Some people are so bad that they expect everybody to be doing wrong. It is painful to a lady's feelings, when dealing upright and hoursable. It does plerce my very heart to have them think so of me, and I could take a dagger and plunge it into my very heart (Cheery). But we must make an application to the Government, and also the have a public table for the hungry, with song and beef; we must petition the milionaires of the city; we must petition the rich merchant of New York.

The lady closed with a few energetic remarks on the

importance of keeping quiet. She retired amid loud and prolonged applause; and a German, mounting the chair, pronounced a glowing enlogium upon hor, and translated her speech into the language of Faderland.

HERREN BILLER and NOLL made short speechee, after which, McGuire mounted the chair and declared

exclaimed:

"Fellow citizens of Tompkins square, we are here to preserve the pace. Noo, tell me, yes or no, did ye or not come here to preserve the pace? [Three and a tiger]. The radical press this morning attacked our Mayor, who is like the great star in the firmament uv all Mayors."

star in the firmament twe all Mayors."

Mr. McGuire championed the Mayor and closed:

"We niver will sase while there's a man in the lend that
nades employment. An' noo, let us, with a vive voce voice give
three chares for the Mayor that staid in the Board of Councilmen to sign the bill."

Boales, the blacksmith; Gellman, a German; Chas. with and Carl Hubber successively occupied the obs before adjournment. Boales said he was willing to work for a dollar a day, if he could not get more. GELLMAN had great confidence in Mayor Wood, but thought they had better not praise him too much, as it might damage their case. SMITH defended himself from the charge of demagogism, and HUBSER denounced the press.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall and Park were a scene of some excitement during the day. At 10 o'clock in the morn ing a few hundred of the unemployed assembled in groups in the Park for the purpose of holding another meeting, but owing to the attraction at Tompkins square, where the crowd was addressed by a female disciple of Mayor Wood, the gathering was com paratively small, until later in the day. The Mayor having discovered the day previous that the unemployed began to see through his political tempering centinued to be painfully alarmed for his own individual safety, and had to send again for a strong force of Metropo itan Police. Dritt Sergeants Allen and Waterbury were stationed in the ha I with 250 Police men in readiness to suppress any disturbance, and the Mayor and Cemmon Council received a practical rebuke for their malicious refusal of the old head quarters at the City Hall to the new Police.

At 11 o'clock a little man took off his bat and began to speak from the steps of the City Hall. He was loudly cheered. Marshal Stephens, of the Mayor's office, went out, asked him to stop, and advised all well disposed people to go home quietly. A few started, when a man rushed up the steps and shouted "What, go home!-to empty cupboards and starving wives and children!"

Mr Stephene threatened this man, whose name : George Barnard, with arrest, and Barnard asked for a few moments' conversation with him. They went off to Tammany Hall; and Mr. Barnard has sent us a note stating that he is to have an interview with Mr. Stephens to-day and settle the whole matter.

There were several political agents around among the different groups during the day, to make the igrorant believe that the proceedings of the Common Courcil on Monday night, cutting out such a liberal amount of work for the Winter, were solely due to the exertions of the Mayor, notwithstanding that the very reports adopted by both branches condemned the incendiary "Bread Message."
Soon after noon the "Committee from Tompkins

equare arrived at the City Hell, and asked audience of the Mayer. In due time word was sent that they might be admitted to the preserce, and that they would be allowed to be accompanied by reporters The Mayor was seated in his inner office, the brave Harry Howard by his side; Harry bad one arm in a sing, but even so seamed to give ample protection to the Chief Magis-trate of the metropolis. It was suggested that Harry was present rather for advice than protection, but three who were acquainted with his abilities could ecarcely credit it. The conversation was as follows: ecarcely credit it. The conversation was as follows:

Chas. Shith—I understand that we here been misrapicsected by it the banner we had at Tompkins square. This is
the only banner we had jurniling the banner.

Fernandon—I have ne objection to the repairters if they will
repert truths. I have head nothing of any other banner. I
heard that you were very peaceable up in Tompkins square today. I was these myself this morning. I found you all very

peaceably disposed. Since that I have bed reports from the

peace and groves. Since that I have had espects from there continuity.

SHITH: We expressed to them that the Commor Gousell had done all in their power to give relief, and it appeared to give several satisfaction.

Herr Billies — We want to sak you, if you will be so kind as to tell us where we have to go to the Commissioners of the Central Park! We have a good many names here, and we promised to tell them who they're got to sak for the work.

Firmande—The work of the Central Park is under the exclusive control of the Central Park Commissioners; the Mayor has no authority over the work there. All the Mayor can do is to recommend. I have no doubt that the Central Park Commissioners will, as seen as they can, set you at work.

Herr Billies—Of course we don't know any one, and we thought you would be if us.

McCourse—Will yer Henor be placed to give us an introduction!

McCurre—Will yer Henor be placed to give us an introduction?
Frananco—I doubt whether that would be advisable. But
let me advise you. Don't go with any demands; don't you go
with any threats. We still sympathre with you; but the very
moment you resort to violence with parson or property, the
moment we are prepared to deal very summarily with you.
And be on your guard against men who are exciting you by inflammatory speeches. I know who they are forceibly], and I
will have them in the Tombs if they are not caseful.
Howeles—I hate to hear any one talking about the violation of
the laws. I have been alreader. We have got all that we want.
I pass it by with the consciement that I can put, 'en to work,
I'll tell 'em to just abide by what the law gives 'em. Phelie's
they'll git relief. We want to know where we can give these
poer men an idea of where their applications are to be made
that we may pacify them to mbut.
Franano—The principal cfine where they employ the men
is up in the Park. I would recommend you to go not do wn to
their office, but to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Visie, who is a very
vine man. Yesternay he assured me that they would immediately put you to work.
Committes—We're satisfied.
Franano proceeding!—Now let me recommend to you to
avoid these large mobs.
Committer—We're no city anywhere where there's so much
private and public benevolence as in the city of New York:

COMMITTEE—We'll have no more of them.

FERRANDO—There's no city anywhere where there's so much private and public benevolence as in the city of New York; that is a matter of record and statistics. There's more money in proportion to the population distributed in private and public benevolence in New-York than in any other city in the world. Don't let them excite these men.

[SMITH—They take advantage of our absence to do this, and we suffer in consequence of it.

FERMANDO—Then you ought to put them down. I was told yesterday—and I sent out to have the man-arrested—that a man with a drab cost said to the peeple out on the steps of the Hall, "Why don't you so to get arms! Why don't you arm yourselves!" That man ought to be sent to the State Prison for ten years.

The Committee did not report to those in front o

the Hall, as they have done heretofore. The Park meeting was by 1 o'clock well augmented from Tompkins equare, and several attempts were made at speeches to arouse an outbreak; but the more conservative of the workingmen's leaders were allowed to address the gathering and state that they must disperse peaceably and quietly, as all that could be done was doing, and that their presence would be more advantageous at Tompkins equare, where a large meeting would be held at 4 o'clock to take their case into consideration, and make a proper appeal to the wealthy citizens of New-York to give them some relief be ready to employ them. This, however, had little effect. The crowd would not even be influenced by their Committee leaders, and insisted on keeping up the excitement. Many in the crowd were recognized as men who had rever been known to work even when employment was to be had, but were always louegers ab ut the city, Park-eleepers, Station-House lodgers

Disorder seemed to be their determination, and they showed this by rushing to and fro, knocking off each other's hats climbing trees and getting into skirmished among themselves. During these proceedings, ex-Capt. Horrigan from the Mayor's Office was among the crowd to pacify them, when he was attacked by two or three ruffianly fellows, severely assaulted, and his coat was torn in pieces from his back. Two of the assailants were arrested and taken into the Mayor's Office, where they gave their names as Edmund Dougherty and Daniel Sheenan. It was said that Dougherty was from Jersey City, and consequently had no business at a meeting of New-York working-

attempts made by loaferish looking incendiaries to excite the crowd by speech-making, but they were promptly checked by arresting and locking up some of the ringleaders in the City Library. They continued abusive after being locked up, and refused to give their names. The prisoners were evidently bent on urging on an outbreak, and were secured by the Police for the night, but were afterward discharged by

Judge Welch, no charge being brought against them.
Immediately after these arrests the Police were ordered to clear the space in front of the Hall and they did it in galaxt style. In less than five minutes from the commencement the whole space was ready for the parade of the 71st Regiment, the arrival of which diverted the attention of the unemployed for

At Tompkins square "the Committee" held another meeting in the afternoon. Its proceedings generally varied but slightly from those of the morning meeting. Mr. Le the stand and commenced addressing the crowd which then numbered 1,500 persons. He was well dressed, and apparently a professional man. His speech was very exciting. He dwelt upon the rights of laboring men, and warned them against the leaders that they had selected in the present emergency in their affairs. He characterized them as the tools of politicians, who had no interest whatever in their real welfare, and denounced Mayor Wood in very strong terms, which caused considerable commotion among the partisans of Wood who were present, and an immediate division took place, some sus aising Mr. Case in the position he took, and others crying him down. When he had closed his speech, which was nearly an hour in length, he left the place with some of those who affiliated with him in the sentiments he had uttered. Stephen Pearl Aucrews, the well-known leader of the Free Love movement two years ago, had been present during the meeting, but had not participated in its proceedings. When Case left, many of the Mackerel ville crowd followed him, threatening violence. Some of them mistock Mr. Andrews for Mr. Case, and they at or ce began bostile demonstrations against him. He was only able to save himself from the violence of the crowd by gaining admittance into a private residence on First avenue, when the inmates closed the doors upon those outside. The crowd, however, remained about the premises for over an hour, demanding that the man who had made the speech be brought out. After dark they dispersed, and two gentlemen of the house

accompanied Mr. Andrews to Third avenue.

The Custom-House is guarded by United States troope, parsuant to a request made by Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the Sub-Treasury in this city, for authority to call upon the United States troops on Governor's Island and the marines at the Navy Yard. Lien'. General Scott received orders by telegraph from Washington to take whatever steps might be deemed necessary by him to protect the Treasury and Custom-House f.om any attack upon them by the unemployed. Accordingly orders were sent to Governor's Island and the Navy Yard for the marines and troops to hold themselves in readiness; but wing to some misurderstanding the marines came over on Morday night, and marched to the residence of Ger. Scott, who ordered them back to their quarters. Early yesterday morning they came to the city ngain, together with the force from Governor's Island, and proceeded at once to the Custon-House, where they took up their quarters in the basement, armed and equipped, in resdicess to repol any attack upon that building or the Sub-Treasury. The soldiers consist of the "Permanent Party" (Co. B), from Governor's Island, commanded by Capt. Jones of the 3d Infactry. The other officers are Lisut. Basigar of the 2d Artillery, Lieut, Offley of the 1st Infantry, and Orderly Sergeant McDonald of the "Permanent Party." The marines consist of fourteen men from the recaiving ship North Carolina, fourteen men from the sleep of war Vircentes, and the rest from the Marico Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the cam-

mand of L'eut Grayon.

Gen. Scott caled upon the Collector at his office; but the result of their conference has not transpired.

The presence of Gen. Scott, with his sid, Col. Scott, in Wall street, created considerable excitement.
Two members of Company I, 2d Regiment N. Y.

S. M., while on their way home about 9 o'clook last night, were attacked by a gang of young Irishmen in Third street, between Avenues A and B. They had left their muskets at a house near by, and were about calling for them when the attack was made; and al though they were provided with side arms, they ab stained from using them in their own defense, be effected their ercape, and seemed the assistance of a posse of Policemen from the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, who accompanied them home.

MEETING AT HOPE CHAPEL.

A meeting was held at Hope Chapel last evening, under the auspices of the American Industrial Association, for the purpose of considering the want of em ployment among the industrial classes, and devising ome plan of relief. The attendance was rather small.

The meeting was organized by calling Joseph Hoxes, eeq., to the chair, and the appointment of Mesers. John Dowley and John A. Bucklin, Secretaries. The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and alluded to the destitute condition of the multi-

Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and alluded to the destitute condition of the multitudes thrown out of employment in this city by the recent reaction of the over-stimulated enterprise of the country, which called fouldy upon the liberality of those who were able to be liberal.

A letter from the Hon. John A. Dix was read, which dwelt at length upon the obligation of Governments to furnish employment to the poor in times of distress. The letter assumed that the public had a right to look to the City Government for all the conjogration and aid in its power to lend, to relieve the sufferings of those thrown out of employment, and the only question was, as to what mode its interposition might be justly inveked. The City Government might be properly asked to continue public works already commenced, and there ought to be no doubt as to the propisty of undertaking works which had been determined upon; but beyond this a Government could not act to the advantage of those in whose behalf its aid was sought, and it was a matter of regret that expectations which could not in the nature of things be realized, should have been encouraged in any quarter.

The Rev. D. R. Thomason, Secretary of the American Industrial Association, read a lengthy address from the Executive Committee of that Association to the workingmen of the City of New-York. The chief idea of the address was the distribution of the Isboring classes throughout the country—the removal from our city of the industrious and worthy unemployed poor to those sections of country where they may be profitably employed, thus conferring a three-fold benefit—on the laborer bimself, the citizens among whom he dwells in idlences, and the community in the country which requires his service and will be benefitted by his industry. That there is room and to spare in the wide and fertile fields of the West for all the unemployed industrious poor of our Atlantic cities, and all that is wanting is a medium of consumnication between those having work to give and

A CANADA MADELINE SMITH TRIAL.

The London (Canada) Prototype of November 2, gives the particulars of the trial in that place of a man named Beaton and his wife, on a charge of poisoning the first busband of the wife, whose name was kus sell. The trial only occupied one day, but in that vicinity seems to have excited about as much interest as that of Madeline Smith, in Scotland. For some time time after the death of Russell there was no sus picion against the accused, but circumstances gradually accumulated, of a suspicious character, the chief of which was the marriage of the parties soon after the

which was the marriage of the parties soon after the death of Russell. The Products says:

"From the commencement of the trial, the court was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout the day. The maie prisoner is a young man, about five or six and twenty, and is rather well featured. The female prisoner is apparently thirty-eight years of sge, by no means handsome, but of appearance denoting a somewhat better class of life than that to which her alleged accomplice apparently belongs. She was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a vail, with which, however, she cid not cover her face during the trial. The demeaner of both prisoners in the dock was remarkably shall and self-possessed; not a sigh, not a start, not the slightest effortune example either one or the other during the lengthened and exciting investigation. During the greater part of the day Benton leaned with his elbow upon the front of the dock, and stared fixedly at the witnesses and jury by turss.

"The woman remained standing in the middle of

by turns.

"The woman remained standing in the middle of the dock for several hours; as night approached she become seated, and occasionally addressed a few words to her companion, whose attention she attracted, when wishing to speak to him, by gently shaking a white handkerchier, which she held in her hand. Had she, itdeed, studied the air and demeanor of Madelins Smith, when upon her trial for a somewhat similar orime, she could not have acted the part of that celebrated personage with more fidelity and effect. The trial lasted from half-past eleven o'clock until near midzight."

The chief points of evidence against the accused are

thus stated in the closing plea for the Crown: "There was every reason to suppose that the prisoners indulged in illicit love during the lifetime of Russell, that this supplied a motive for the commission of the crime, and which metrys was rendered the more apparent by the marriage of Beaton to Mrs. Russell a few days after the death of her husband. During the learned counsells apparent by the marriage of the more apparent of the death of her husband. few days after the death of her husband. During the learned counsel's speech, he brought prominently under the notice of jury what was said by Beaton, apparently in anticipation of Russell's death; the question put by the female prisoner, relative to the properties of arcetic, &c.; the fact of her Isaving her bed at the dead of night to talk to Beaton privately; the fact of her being seen giving the deceased comething to driak under suspicious circumstances; and her unfeeling conduct while her husband was on the point of death. Mr. Beecher dwelt impressively and at much length on these and other points of evidence, and concluded his address by pointing out to the jury the evil effect upon society where such diabolical crimes as that charged against the prisoners were allowed to go unpurished.

The Jury, after being out all night, returned the following verdict:

"That we find the prisoners guilty of the erims, according to the circumstantial evidence, and recom-

mend them to mercy."

The prisoners did not betray the alightest emotion a the announcement of the verdict.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS. -The Central Park Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday evening. The ordinance appropriating \$250,000 for the Central Park Improvement Fund

was received, read and ordered to be printed. The following preamble and resolutions were then

acopted:

Acopted:

Whereas. The Common Council of the City has now passed on artimates to betrow the sum of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Centrel Park on the application of this Board, made on the 30th of December last, the proposals for which local were required by law to be advertised for thirty days.

Revised. What the Finance Committee be requested to confer with the City Coatroller and accretion what areangements can be made with him for anticipating the processes of this lam or any gordin thereof so as to place the weaths of payment within the reach of the Commissioners of this Board, and enable them to give immediate employment to a large force of isboers on the Central Fark.

Headred. That as soon as the Common Council, that the Superintendent is here by anthorized to select and appoint a force not exceeding 1000 man as laborers and foremen for such work upon the Park as shall be directed by the Board, such men to be selected proportionately and regularly from antical residents in each wart as may be practicable; and the Superintendent is incomment, their nat be efficient and industrion.

Resolved. That all peranas comployed by this Board are forbidden to contract any data or Hability for or on behalf of this Seard, and that the Clerk of this Board is and that the Clerk of this Board is and other than laborers.

YAPKEE LABORERS AT FIFTY CENTS PER DAY .-

The Hartford Times of Nov. 9, prints the following: "It has been found necessary by the officers at the rail "It has been found necessary by the officeraal the rallroad depot in Asylum street to reduce the pay of the
workmen on the wood trains 20 per cent, and the laborers were effered yesterday 50 cents per day. A
large force of them—I ishmen, all—were ready to go
to work at the old rates, but they refused to submit to
the 20 per cent off, and the result was that the "wood
train" yesterday was manned chickly by Yankees,
who were willing to earn half a deliar rather than lie
idle and earn nother. To day the wood train was who were whiting to earn half a dellar rather than he idle and earn noising. To-day the wood train was made up eatirely of Americans, most of them mechanics of various trades, who have the good sense to take a job at half a dollar, rather than do nothing."

CAMDEN AND AMBOY FRACAR

CARD FROM MR. DECHERT

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I take the liberty to request that you will put lish the following statement relative to a "fraces among Railroad Officers," as the affair has been termed in a brief notice of the same in The N. Y. Herald of the 234 ult.

As erroneous reports have been circulated by inter-ested parties, I feel it due to myself to state the causes

As erroneous reports have been circulated by interceted parties, I feel it due to myself to state the causes that lead to, and the circumstance connected with the outrage committed upon me at a meeting of the Joint Board of the Camden and Amboy Railroud and Transportation Company, and the Delaware and Rarinac Canal Company at Princeton, on Thursday, the 15th ult. In the course of my official connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroud and Transportation Company as Vice-President, I noticed certain transactions that very naturally excited my suspicions; but owing to the very peculiar position in which I was placed, I was mable to investigate them without the assistance of other officers; and communicated them to one of the Attorneys of the Company and three of the Directors. One of these Directors reported my suspicions to the suspected parties, who immediately had the Executive Committee called together, and obtained from them a letter of dismissal, upon the alleged ground that I "had made false "charges injurious to the character of officers of the "Company." To this letter I replied, the same day, that "I positively denied having made charges injurious to the character of any of the officers of the "Company, but did mention what I considered well "grounded suspicions to the Attorney of the Company" and three of the Directors," and added, "as I be "lieved I had only performed my duty in so doing, "I should consider myself in the position of Vice-President until these matters were fully examined by the Board." Early the next morning I received a letter from the Executive Committee, informing me that "they had perhaps misunderstood the charges "alleged to have been made by me, and dealer "they had perhaps misunderstood the charges alleged to have been made by me, and dealer "they had perhaps misunderstood the charges and easy one of the Directors representing the interests of the follows of the fine force of the Committee, informing me to meet the joint Beard at Princeton, "at 14 o'clock p. m. of that day, Oct

meeting, though they had no official connection with the Board, and are not in the habit of attending its meetings.

Immediately upon my entrance into the Board room I was requested by Joseph P. Bradley, esq., of Newark, "to state my charges." I replied, as I had stated in my letter of the day before, that "I had made no charges," but had simply mentioned my suspicions to feur gentlemen directly connected with the management of the road. Mr. B. then desired me "to cetail those suspicions, and my proofs to suntain them." This I declined to do, except upon two points, "as I had not had evilicient time for preparation." "that those two matters could be tested at "ence by very slight investigations." At the close of this conversation Commodore Stockton approached me with angry gesticulations and violent language, which I made no attempt to resent, but quietly and without excitement said that this whole proceeding had confirmed my suspicions. At this mement some one (I'think Richard Stockton secized a bundle of valuable papers from under my arm, which I insisted upon having before I would leave the room; which were then procured and returned to me by the Secretary, and at the same moment John P. Stockton seized me by the collar with both hands, and I was knocked down and severally beaten by the united efforts of the Commodore and his rons, and was only rescued from further injury by the interference of the President, some of the other Directors, and the waiters from the outside. With considerable effort I was enabled to get to my house, where I was confined several weeks by lajuries received.

I now feel that I have discharged my official duty

l now feel that I have discharged my official duty by presenting and pressing before the Board "what "I deemed well-grounded suspicious."

That matter must now rest with the stockholders. In vindication of my personal rights, and for a proper rebuke of the personal outrage committed upon me, I have appealed to a Court of Justice, and shall patiently await the verdict of an impartial Jury.

Respectfully yours. W. WIRT DECHERS.

Aster-Place Hotel, New York, Nov. 7, 1857.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAFONS PROHIBITED WASHINGTON CITY .- The city councils of Washington

Washington City.—The city councils of Washington, D. C., have passed the following important ordinance:

As Act to Prevent the Carrying of Dangerous Weapons in Washington City.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person or persons to carry or have about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as dagges, pieto, bowle-knife, dirk knite or dirk, colt, slung-shot, or brase or other match knuckles, within the City of Washington; and any person of persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having on their persons any such weapon shall forfeit and you upon such conviction, not less than \$25 nor mayor than \$2.0 which fixes shall be proceeded and recovered in the same manner as other penalties and forfeitures according to the city are such for and recovered; provided, that the police officies, the members of the suxiliary guard and the military, when an duty shall be exempt from such penalties and forestures.

MURDER AT WEST RIVER, MD —Some two weeks ago, as three of the servants of Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, of West River, were going home from the field, they heard the equeal of a pig, and looking in the direction whence the noise proceeded, saw a negro known by the name of Nace making off with a pig. They gave chase, when he dropped the pig and ran toward the house of Mrs Boyle, an adjoining neighbor to Mrs. M. chase, when he dropped the pig and ran toward the house of Mrs Boyle, an adjoining neighbor to Mrs. M. On reaching the kitchen the pursuers asked for Nace, at the same time saying that he had been trying to steal property belonging to their mistress. A negro named Leonard replied that he whom they sought was not there, and that if they did not take themselves off he would make them. Charles, the eldest of those present, and a valuable young man of 21 years, replied that he should go when he got ready, but immediately left for home. They were followed and overtaken by Leonard, who struck Charles over the right eye with a hoe which felled him to the ground.

By the assistance of these who were with him he reached home, and Dr. Murray was called to attend him, and for several days he appeared to be doing very well; but on the 3d inst. he became much worse, and sunk rapidly. Justice Winterson caused the arrest of Leonard, ard committed him to just to await the result.

Shortly after the negro Charles died, and a jury of inquest rendered a verdict fixing upon Leonard the crime of murder. The people of the neighborhood were very much excited, and they declare that if he is not put inhed by the law, he cannot go at large in that vicinity agair.

DUEL BETWEEN EDITORS,—The following letter dated Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 2, is published in the Southern papers:
"A duel took place this afternoon between W. D.

Roy, of The Vicksburg Southern Sun, and R. H. Pundon of The Port Gibson Herald. Purdon's left arm was broken in two places. Roy was not hurt. The distance was forty paces, and the weapons Miselscippi rifler.
"Cause—a slanderous editorial."

"Cause—a slanderous editorial."

STRATTON'S ELE PARK—LITTLE VALLEY.—We paid a flying visit to the Elk Park of L. D. Stratton, in Little Valley, last week. We perambulated the park containing a hundred acree, with a strip of some four or six rods of clearing round the entire park, the center being in the original forest state, in pursuit of the elk, in company with several gentlemen, and came up with a drove of nine, which was really an interesting sight. They were quite tame, so much so that Mr. Stratton could call them up to him, and they est self from his hand. These nine are from the original pair of elk brought to Little Valley from the Soathwest. Mr. Stratton took his original pair of elk to the recent State Fair at Buffalo procured a canvas, and exhibited them. He cleared \$700 over and above the experies, having actually taken a little over \$1,000; and, at the close of the State Fair, Mr. Stratton sold its pair of elk for \$1,000 to some Canadian gentlemen, who made the purchase for the purpose of exhibiting, and are to take them to Esgland. [Cat. Freemac.

FORGING LAND WARRANTS.—The Pension Bureau have advices of the conviction of John E. Ballow of Carthage, Tenn., at Nashville, for forging papers to obtain Bounty Land Warrants. His sentence is eight years of see. There were cases sufficient against him, to have imprisoned him for life. The discovery of his frauds prevents the issuance of perhaps one hundred. Bounty Land Warrants on forged testimony. His is the tenth conviction as coursed by the present emergetic and efficient Commissioner of the Pension Barrant lades d, in every case procedured under his direction, a conviction has ensured except in a single case, whose the accured forfeited his ball, and fled from justice.

Among the names copied into the peal books of Yae Oafe of precinct, Kansas, from Williams' Cincius affined by the late Territorial election, is the mane of Salmen P. Chase, who is thus made a specialla for a Pro-Slavery ballot. For the casing west Chess. Waiker and Stanton are threatened with the direction displeagure of President Buchants.